

Figure 3 3a is a schematic illustration of a self-adjusting Schmitt trigger according to one embodiment of the invention.

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Please insert the following new paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page <sup>5</sup>~~4~~, line 20:

Figure 3b is a schematic illustration of a self-adjusting Schmitt trigger according to an embodiment of the invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 8 with the following replacement paragraph:

A self-adjusting Schmitt trigger is provided that adjusts the amount of feedback responsive to a power supply voltage level so as to maintain or increase a the Schmitt trigger's hysteresis. As the power supply voltage level is changed from one discrete level to another, the self-adjusting Schmitt trigger adjusts the feedback accordingly. An example embodiment for an a self-adjusting Schmitt trigger 300 is shown in Figure 3a.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 19 with the following replacement paragraph:

Consider the operation of Schmitt trigger 300 at a relatively-low value of VCC such as 1.5 V. Because  $V_T$  for a diode-connected transistor is typically between 0.5 and 0.7 V, such a value for VCC will either not be enough for diodes P4 and P5 to conduct or be such that diodes P4 and P5 conduct a relatively-small amount of current. If diodes P4 and P5 are never conductive, voltage  $V_{fp}$  will be maintained at VCC. Thus,  $V_{IL}$  will be approximately equal to VCC minus  $V_T$  for transistor P2. Should diodes P4 and P5 be weakly conductive, the influence of the relatively-large transistor P3 becomes greatly reduced. In other words, the

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